Hew We Stand Towards This Fiery, Bombastic, and Impecunious Nation-The Secret History of Our Proffered Mediation Between the Spaniards and Cubans-Prim the Cause of the Trouble.

The N. Y. Times Washington correspondent sent from the capital yesterday this despatch, which contains many developments relative to the difficulty between Spain and the United States :-

The latest despatches received from General Sickles announce the withdrawal of the offer of mediation between spain and Cuba, made by the United States some two months ago. The negotiations being thus smally closed, the State Department has abandoned quarters has elicited the following facts in regard to the matter:—The offer of mediation was founded upon an unorficial infirmation received at Washington from theneral Prim binise that such an onir would be acceptable to Spain. Mr. Paul Folbes, of New York, an old and intimate friend of the Count of Reus, was the medium through which the intimation was conveyed to General Grant. Mr. Forbes was furnished with the views of this Government, and returned to Madrid to arrange the details of the bases to be agreed upon between the two Governments. Soon after he sailed, General Sakkes was appointed Minister, and between the two Governments. Soon after he sailed, General Sackles was appointed Minister, and furnished with full instructions. His drat instructions comprehended a full statement of the impressions of the United States Government in regard to the war in Cuba, and the basis upon which the me-diation of the United States was offered. These

were, in brief,

1. The independence of Cuba.

2. An indemnity to be paid by the Cubans to the Spanish Government, secured by a lien upon their revenues—the United States to guarantee the payment of this sum in a fiduciary capacity.

3. An armistice pending the arrangement of these cetails.

Minister of State, and of a copy. Before he sailed. orbes on arriving at the situation at the manner in which he Government. in Madrid a few days before

Trim; and found this distinguished soldier and onversed of the first seen and conversed of the first seen and found this distinguished soldier and omat far less open and frank than formerly. In first, Prim had probably come to the conclusion that the terms he had himself proposed were such as would not be acceptable to the jealous, ignorant, and utterly unreasonable public sentiment of Spain. The result has proved how correct was this surmise. He pronounced the bases proposed by Mr. Forbes, which were the same as, those contained in Sickles' instructions, impossible to be accepted. Sickles, informed of this state of things, used the discretion allowed to him, and did not immediately present the note of Secretary Fish, but offered the

present the note of Secretary Fish, but offered the good offices of the United States to terminate the war, to check the effusion of blood, to give a more civilized aspect to the struggle, and urged upon the Spanish Government an immediate armistice to ar-range terms of final settlement. He had long, corrange terms of final settlement. He had long, cordial and frequent interviews with the Minister of
State, Mr. Silvela, and with General Prim, President of the Council and Minister of War. These
gentlemen, while accepting formally the good
offices of the United States in a humanitarian point
of view, were nevertheless unwilling to consent to
an official diplomatic mediation of any foreign power
in a matter purely domestic—as they called the
Cuban question. The State Department of Madrid
confined liself to this view of the case—but General
Sickles continued his confidential negotiations with sickles continued his confidential negotiations with General Prim, who, in point of fact, was almost ab-solute in the Government, and at last succeeded in eliciting from him a statement of the bases on which the Cabinet of Madrid would accept the mediation of the United States. These bases were-

1. The insurgents, under the advice of the American Government, to lay down their arms. 2. An immediate general amnesty and disarmament of the volunteers.
3. Election of Deputies to the Spanish Cortes.
4. Plebiscitum by free suffrage on the question of

5. If the Cubans desire independence, indemnity to be paid to Spain under guarantee of the United

States.

These bases were telegraphed by General Sickles to the United States. Secretary Fish promptly replied, rejecting them as utterly impracticable, and directing General Sickles to insist upon the terms originally proposed by the United States. At the same time, about the 1st of September, as I am informed by members of the diplomatic body here, Mr. Fish sent for Mr. Roberts, the Spanish Envoy, and informed him that unless the propositions of the American government were immediately accepted.

informed him that unless the propositions of the American government were immediately accepted by Spain, that recognition of the Cuban insurgents as beliigerents would promptly follow.

This startling summons was at once transmitted to the Government at Madrid, and reached them about the time General Sickles presented his note. This, I learn, was not the despatch of Mr. Fish, (paissimis cerbis, but contained not only that despatch sissimis cerbis, but contained not only that despatch but the additions and modifications of it which had been made by subsequent despatches.

The substance of these communications having transpired in Madrid, the free press of the country lashed itself into a white heat of fury over the occurrence. Don Quixote mounted his Rosmante currence. Don Quixote mounted his Rosmante again and challenged the world and all its windmills to do battle. The War Bepartment bestirred itself to send "vast and overwhelming" reinforcements to Caba, and some 3000 actually sailed, who will be greatly needed before long at home. The Government, which really wanted to get rid of Cuba, if possible, was struck with consternation by the popular clamor, and for a while joined with the current. Roberts was directed to make threatening demonstrations at Washington in case the Sentish controllers.

Roberts was directed to make threatening demonstrations at Washington in case the Spanish gunbooats at New York were not released—or in case the insurgents were recognized as beliigerents.

While this tempest was blowing the Minister of Foreign Affairs sent for General Sickles, and informed him that the Government had no lot nor part in this clamor; that they desired the friendly offices of the United States in the termination of this Cuban question, but that in the present state of popular feeling in Spain, the bases proposed by the American Government could not be necepted by the Cortes or the people. They, therefore, begged that his note might be withdrawn.

General Sickles, while declining to withdraw his note, which contained the mature and conscientions view of the United States Government upon the war in Cuba, and was offered in a spirit of friendship to both Spain and Cuba, promised to inform his Government of the views of the Cabinet of Madrid.

Upon this the Secretary of State, on consultation with President Grant, directed General Sickles to

with President Grant, directed General Sickles to withdraw the offer of meditation tendered by the United States; which it seems has been done; the United States not retiring any expression it has made of its views, either written or verbal, but simply withdrawing its tender of friendly offices, pecause they were not accepted on the bases re-quired by the Government of Washington, and re-serving for future eventualities its full liberty of

As to other rumors of European alliances with Spain in case of war, etc., the State Department is informed by General Sickles that these are utterly without foundation, and were probably invented in New York for gold speculation. If Spain wants to pick a quarrel with us she will do it alone, and no one knows this better than Spain.

COLONEL ADAMS.

Northwest—His Four Years of Explorations.

Colorade river and through the wildest portions of the far Southwest, says the New York Tribune of yesterday, has just returned from another expedition, the most dangerous and difficult yet undertaken. He arrived here last night, and submitted an extended report of his discoveries to the Government. His party consisted of eleven men besides himself, and all the expenses of the expedition, including the cost of boats, conveyances, instruments, provisions, and other necessary articles of outfit, were borne by himself, and the undertaking was purely of a private character, without aid from the Government or from any State or association. The explorations were confined to the Upper Colorado, ifs—tributaries, and the country adjacent, and embraced sections never before penetrated by modern explorers, The party started at the summit of the Rocky Mountains, near Breckinridge, Summit county, Colorado, where

FIRST EDITION | fifty-two hydranlic mines are in operation, and where much gold is taken out during six months of the 'gear. Colonel Adams represents that he found localities equally rich in mines that can be worked during all the months of the year, and that in the northwestern and centra, portions of Arizona and New Mexico he found the richest country he had ever seen. He says he saw wild wheat, rye, oats, and barley, growing to the height of six feet, and that he also discovered ruins of cities built of stone, fortilestony, capals, a handoned mines several. that he also discovered ruins of cities built of stone, fortifications, canals, abandoned mines, several hundred years old, and he gives it as his belief that the cities, the ruins of which he described, were inhabited centuries before San Augustine, Florida, which is believed to have been the first settlement embraced in the territory of the United States. The party also discovered oil wells, tar wells and sait and coal in abundance. After starting, the explorers descended 5000 feet during the first hundred nules, following the river, and Colonel Adams states that the growth of timber, very limited at first, increased as they descended, and that an exhaustible supply was found, which would supply the whole southern country, in that region, where now the supply is brought from the country about Puget Sound, and reaches its destination only by being shipped along the coast in the Pacific waters up the Guif of California, and thence up through the navigable waters of the Colorado. The report will be one of the most interesting ever made of explorations in the Far West, and will be submitted to Congress at its next session.

THE WEST.

Its Enermous Crops, Farm Products, and Wealth.

The Missonri Democrat, speaking of the great crops of 1869, declares that they are not unprecedented, and are likely to be surpassed in coming seasons. Yet the yield is very large. The wheat crop of 1869 is estimated at 271,000,000 bushels, the corn crop at 1,050,000,000 bushels, that of oats at 300,000,000 bushels, and that of pointoes at 173,000,000 bushels. To those must be added barley, the value of which for the year is estimated at \$45,000,000; hay, of which we have seen no just estimate, and a crop of wool estimated at 177,000,000 pounds, besties fruits, vegetables, butter, cheese and ammals. Of all these crops, the Northwest produces by far the largest share. Recent tables in the Financial Chronicic showed that while the grain product of Massachusetts is buttwo dollars and twenty-five cents per capita, and that of New and twenty-live cents per capita, and that of New York only lifteen dollars per capita, the product of Iowa is seventy-two dollars for every person of its population, and the average of the Northwest is over sixty dollars per capita. If, in addition, we count the products of the Southwest also, the cotton, rice, tobacco, and hemp, the Democrat thinks the Mississimi valley produces each year acticultural errops. sippi valley produces each year agricultural crops in value far greater than the whole national debt. These are only the agricultural products of a region rich beyond all estimate in other wealth. The products of the mines and of the forests will vastly in-

crease the aggregate,
Enormous as is this estimate of production, the
Democrat urges that the States of the Mississipply
valley have only just begun to display their power.
At an estimated addition of a million of industrious At an estimated addition of a million of industribus persons each year to the producing force, it predicts that the wheat crop will double itself within the next decade; that the corn crop, which has doubled itself in two years, will more than double again, and that the aggregate value of farm products of the Southwest in 1880 will be worth far more than two themself willions.

thousand millions.

The public policy is thus intimated beyond ques tion. There must be more emigration. Let a national steamship line be established at once, run ning two vessels a week, capable of introducing a thousand emigrants every voyage; and let it be fol lowed up by further enterprises of the same sort till Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Greece, Syria, and Egypt consign hither their excess of popula-tion. Then the Great West will become the granary

CONTEMPTIBLE.

A Pretended English Executor Flerces a Legatee.

From the Troy Press, Monday. A few days since a man giving his name as Partie appeared in this city, and sought out Richard Hammond, a laboring man, formerly in the employ of the Messrs. Starbuck, and informed him that a relative of his (Hammond's) had died in England a few months ago, without issue, and had left a will by which all his property, amounting to some £40,000, had been bequeathed to Hammond. The man Partie wild that he had been usmed in the will as executor. said that he had been named in the will as executor, had settled up the estate, and had brought the property, which consisted of silks, laces, and of er vain ables, to this country for Hammond, Hammond was a little shyar first, and gave the man a careful cross-examination relative to his cousin and his family, but found his answers correct in every parfamily, but found his answers correct in every par-ticular. Partie said that he had left the goods at Hart's Corners, near New York; that the captain of the vessel on which he came over resided near that place, and had induced him to go up there with him, and that he had left the goods there while he came to seek Hammond. He said that he had paid some \$500 in gold, duties, and that when Hammond disposed or the property he could pay him back that sum and a reasonable compensation for his services. Hammond, though very poor raised some money, and started with Partie for Hart's Corners. They left the Hudson River Railroad near New York, and crossed the river for the Corners. Partie then informed Hammond that he (Partie) would go to the Corners and have the goods sent over; that it would cost about \$50 to bring them, which Hammond might him in advance. Hammond did so and Partie Hammond waited two days, but no Partie or goods appeared. He then went to Hart's Corners and found that the captain mentioned by Partie lived there, but was away from home, but he got no trace of the goods. He came back to this city and sought to get a lawyer to go with him to New York to examine the Custom House books, and if possible to unravel the affair, but was advised that he could do it as well alone and save the expense. mond has gone to New York to "seek his fortune."
It is almost past belief that a man would go to so much trouble for the paltry sum of fifty dollars.

VIRGINIA.

Its New Representatives in the United States Senate.

John F. Lewis and John W. Johnston were a few days since elected by the Legislature of Virginia as United States Senators from that State. A sketch of Senator Lewis career we have already published. That of Senator Johnson we take from the Rich-

SENATOR JOHN W. JOHNSTON.

This gentleman is a resident of Abingdon, in Washfor the short term of four years. He is a nephew of General Joseph E. Johnston, of the late Confederate General Joseph P. Johnston, of the late General John army, and a brother-in-law of the late General John B. Floyd. In the division of parties before the war he was classed as a Democrat, though war he was classed as a Democrat, though his record is anything else than that of a strict party man. He is about fifty years old, and a graduate of the University of south Carolina. His first appearance in public life was as a member of the Senate of Virginia in 1847-48, when he displayed his non-partisan proclivities by uniting with the Whigs in voting for United States Senators. During the war he held a position under the Confederate government, which kent him out of the Confederate government, which kept him out o the Confederate government, which kept him out of the army. He was a receiver of sequestrated pro-perty, or something of that sort, whose duties were merely nominal, we believe. Since the war he has not taken any active part in politics, though we understand he thinks the committee of nine solid a great deal of good." His "disabilities" were removed by act of Congress at a time when very few Virginians would-consent to the humiliation of asking such a bood consent to the humiliation of asking such a boon, and he therefore, can "county with the haw" in regard to the oaths required of United States Senators. Personally, Mr. Johnston is very popular. His courteous manners and kindly disposition have made him one of the most popular men in all the South-west, and we heard a delegate from that section say yesterday that he did not have a personal enemy in His election will de

ELISE HOLT.

PERE HYACINTHE.

He is Denounced by Father Stonestreet.

He is Denounced by Father Stonestreet. The New York World this morning publishes the following special despatch:—
Washington, Oct. 20.—Some little commotion has been created among the Catholics here over a statement that Father Stonestreet, of St. Aloysus Church, denounced Pere Hyacinthe in a sermon, last Sunday, as a crazy Frenchman, and also said that any decisions the Ecumenical Councils might make were matters of indifference to the Catholic Church. It seems that this is a misrepresentation. What Father Stonestreet did say is as follows:—He denounced Father Hyacinthe as a crazy Frenchman, whose utterance would have no weight in the Catholic world; and in regard to the Council were matters about which there would be no difference among Catholics, feeling sure, as they did, about its decisions, and knowing that the deliberaabout its decisions, and knowing that the delibera-tions of the Council would be under guidance of the Holy Spirit of God. Hence, whatever decrees the Council should make would be acceptable to the Catholic world, relying on the Divine wisdom to guide the Church to the end, as it had already directed it for the west 1800 years. directed it for the past 1800 years,

Byacinthe and the American Catholics. The New York Tublet contains the following editorial remarks upon the "New Luther," and all other catholic papers that we have seen adopt substantially the same tone:

If he has come or shall come here expecting to find

sympathy among Catholics with the views expressed in his letter to the General of his order, he is destined to a woful disappointment. Catholics in this country are, in general, believers in republican govern-ment, and ardent defenders of civil liberty and the freedom and independence of the Church; but they are equally stern defenders of the Divine authority of the Church to teach and govern all men and nations in all things pertaining to the spiritual duties, rela-tions, and end of man. They are too well acquainted tions, and end of man. They are too well acquainted with Protestantism to have sympathy with any Protestant or anti-Catholic tendencies. The American Catholics who he may have regarded as working for the ends he proposed to himself, he will find to be behind none in their sincere and earnest censures of his spirit and conduct. The distinguished American Catholic on whom he may have counted, since he is held by Protestants to be a Liberal Catholic, assured us personally, nearly two years ago, that he feared for Pere Hyachithe, whose views were very unsound, and who was evidently yielding to tendencies the nature of which he did not understand, and which, if not resisted in time, would lead him out of the not resisted in time, would lead him out of the A Poor Place for Shaky Catholics.

This is a poor country for shaky, especially rene-gade Catholics. If Pere Hyacinthe comes here ex-pecting to induce any considerable number of Cathoiles, or even a single Catholic to accept him as a leader, or to follow him in his most intemperate and silly attacks on the authority of the Church, he will find that he has come on a fool's errand. If he comes as a Protestant seeking sympathy and glorification from the enemies of the Church, he will no doubt be welcomed, but not with much warmin or respect for they see that he comes without following, and has only his bare self to offer them. They already see that by leaving the Church he has lost his power to serve them, and that they have no further

MASSACRES.

The Indians Thirsting for More Blood The Latest Slaughter. From the Omaka Republican, Oct. 16.

Nelson Buck, of Cass county, obtained a contract last spring, to survey a portion of the public lauds in Western Nebraska, and employed a party of twelve men to assist him. He entered upon his lators in June, and was in correspondence with his friends up to the middle of July last, since which time neither Mr. Buck nor any member of his party has been heard from. Apprehensions for the safety of his party have been felt for some time past, but it was hoped by their friends, until within the past week, that nothing serious had happened to them. The following letter, written bx Mr. W. E. Dougherty, who has charge of another surveying party (and who, it will be remembered, was attacked by the Indians a few weeks since, and barely escaped capture), leaves very little doubt that Mr. Buck and his entire party of twelve men have been captured and murdered by the Indians. The finding of a portion of their surveying instruments, and a part of the wagon which they Nelson Buck, of Cass county, obtained a contract instruments, and a part of the wagon which they took with them, coupled with the fact that nothing has been heard from them for three months, leaves scarcely the shadow of a doubt that they have been massacred. The following is Mr. Dougherty's letter to Mr. Livingston: -

"NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Oct. 11, 1869,—General R R. Livingston, Surveyor-General—Deav Sir:—I re-ceived word yesterday that General Duncan had captured some stock from the Indians, and I went to captured some stock from the Indians, and I went to
Fort McPherson to-day, thinking that I might find
my mules, but all I got was my tripod legs. While
there Lieutenant Hays informed me that Lieutenant
Haskins found, he supposed thirty miles from
McPherson, southeast, or east by south, two tripods,
a camp and camp equipage, and some canned fruits.
This was eight days sgo. The camp had the uppearance of being deserted; and he also saw some parts
of a wagon. I think it must have been Buck, and I
also think, from his description of the country, and
the time he was travelling from there to the Platte the time he was travelling from there to the Platte River, that the distance was nearer fifty miles than thirty, and that it was on the same creek that I saw where he had camped, "I write this in haste to inform you of this, think

ing that Buck's friends might want to look for him "W. E. DOUGHERTY." How long will the Government pursue the policy of feeding these treacherous red devils, and talking peace, while they continue their murderons forays innocent white men and women? Surely w have had enough of this wicked folly to satisfy even New England that it is an arrant humbug.

LAID OUT. Work for the Next Congress.

The Chicago Tribune makes up the following list of schemes in preparation for the coming session of Congress, looking to the obtaining of appropriation-

The Kanawha Chaal and James River im-	
provement	175,000,00
Upper Mississippi	12,000,00
Levees of Mississippt	20,000,00
Ohio River	19,000,00
Louisville and Portland Caual	5,080,00
Memphis and El Paso Pacific Railroad	75,000,00
Four lines of ocean steamers	30,000,00
Southern' Railroad bonds, guaranteed by	
the United States	50,000,00
New York and Eric Canal	12,000,00
Northern Pacific Railroad	60,000,00

Adds the Buffalo Express:—"We are willing to leave it to any impartial judge, if the most reasonable proposition of the whole lot—the one offering the largest results, and of most general value for the least expenditure—is not that relating to the Eric

How about the four lines of ocean steamers, if our staid city shall put in a claim for at least two of them?

PHILLIPS.

He Grumbles Again. Wendell Phillips does not seem to think much of the recent radical victories in Onlo and Pennsylva-

In this week's Anti-Slavery Standard he says, hia. In this week's Asia-Stacery Standard he says, very printedly:—

Meanwhile the strength of the opposition vote shows that the administration has not satisfied the country. Its friends have railied and secured another year of grace. The elections of 1879 will turn more directly on the issue whether the Republican more directly on the issue whether the Republican matter has fulfilled the patients appetition. In our party has fulfilled the national expectation. In our opinion, unless the administration files a better re cord during the coming year than that of the past there will be a very even struggle between it and its foe, perhaps an ignominious defeat. By small majorities, after almost incredible effort, we have just saved the two great States—Pennsylvania and Ohio; any slight untoward accident, even, would have lost them. It is poor dependence for a great party. We have drifted thus far on the strength of our soldier-president's representation. President's reputation. He and his Cabinet must he future. lips is a fanatic, but no fool; and what he says

above has real point .- N. Y. World

It is said that the majority of the French bishops have agreed to explain to the Pope the difficulties caused by the too frequent interference of the Pontifical Court. Some of them point out that they are stil exposed to the danger of sceing their acts and measures annulled by the Papal authority, called for by one of their parishioners. Thus, the bishops who would not tolerate the erection of churches by means of lotteries, as being contrary to religious propriety, have found themselves condemed in consequence of applications addressed to Rome. The whole induence of the bishops is thus compromised by the control of the Holy See, the administration becomes very difficult, and the death of the Bishop of Perigueux was partly caused by the affliction he felt at the opposition he met with from his Holiness. The French Clergy and the Pope.

PARAGUAY.

Progress of the War-Devotion of the Para-guayan Women-Lopez's Situation and the Prospects Ahead.

Prespects Ahead.

A correspondent writes to the following effect from Buenos Ayres, Sept. 11:—

It appears that after all Lopez has not fied to Bolivia, as was first reported, but has only retreated further into the fastnesses of the Sierra Aldama, where, surrounded by a devoted band of Paraguayans, he has taken up a new position, determined, it seems, to fight while he has a single cannon left and a soldier to serve it. His army is now reduced to about 2000 men, but these, it is said, and all tried warriors, being what is known as "the President's Life Guard." They have to field pieces, with a good supply of ammunition, but no more than six rounds each man of musketry cartridges. For a day or two after the hast of the late decisive battles, the allies vigorously followed up the retreating Paraguayans, but the pursuit has ceased, owing to the swampy maters of the country he retreating Paraguayans, but the pursuit has ceased, owing to the swampy nature of the country ceased, owing to the swampy nature of the country through which the enemy passed, extensive logs and morasses rendering it impossible for cavalry to operate. Meanwhile, the Provisional Government at Asuncion has issued a decree of onthawry against Lopez, and no effort will be spared to complete the conquest of the country, either by driving him from the soil of Paraguay, or capturing the Dictator; for as long as he remains where he is, although on the confines of the country, and powerless to turn back the tide of victory, peace caunot be regarded as assured. Asuncion is receiving back its long scattered population, most of the citizens returning to their homes in a state of the greatest destication and wretchedness; but beyond the reorganizing of municipal amairs, the Provisional Government at that place is doing little or nothing for the country. The

nicipal amilis, the Provisional Government at that place is doing little or nothing for the country. The Special Commissioners of the Allied Powers are holding conferences and exchanging notes; but when and by what means a new government will be given to Paraguay, we are not yet informed.

The energy with which Lopez has conducted the war, and the enthusiastic devotion of the Paraguayan people to their chief, are receiving fresh illustrations from many facts which have come to light since his late defeat. Here are a few of them. It appears that during the last eight months Lopez cast more than sixty pieces of cannon, including some rided guns, at his arsenal on the heights of Ascurra, which he evacuated on the 13th ult. When he left the place the garrison could not have numbered less than 15,000 men and boys, armed mostly with lances and old flut muskets. Beside these he had some battalions of women, and all marched with him into the interior, taking the guns with him into the interior, taking the guns and war material with them. His remaining forces in his present position were for some time badly on for provisions, but the latest some time badly on for provisions, but the latest telegrams mention his having received a supply of three thousand oxen from a place called Ayos, which were driven across the country by women on foot. Indeed, one of the most striking features of this war is the self-sacrificing ardor with which the Paraguayan women have espoused the national cause, not only undertaking all the work of the field in order that the men might be at liberty to fight for their country, but actually entering the ranks and lighting with the greatest bravery. An Englishman, lost come down here from Paraguay, where he has lived for some time, speaks in the highest terms of the kindness shown to himin the highest terms of the kindness shown to him-self and his wife, as well as to all the Euglish in the employment of Lopez, by Madame Lynch, denouncing in Indignant terms, as calumates and standers, the statements which have from time to time ap-peared in the newspapers relative to the alleged cruelty of Lopez to foreigners. He speaks of Madame Lynch as a perfect heroine. The new census of the city will probably reckon 290,000 inhabitants. A project for colonizing the Chaco with 20,000 families

of agriculturists in the course of eight years, is now under consideration. GENERALITIES.

Murder in Texas. While Rev. M. Ferry, a local Methodist preacher, was addressing a congregation at Columbia, Brazono county, Texas, on the evening of the 8th inst., six armed desperadoes entered the church and fired on and killed him instantly. Rev. Mr. Hardwell, the minister in charge, who was sitting in the pulpit, was knocked down by one of the rufflans, but as he is a very powerful man, he rallied and tookthe weapon away from his assailant. The assassins then ran out of the house. Seventy freedmen armed themselves and mounted in hot pursuit, with instructions from the United States Marshal to bring the rufflans back dead or alive. A terrible state of affairs is said to exist in that section of the country. exist in that section of the country.

Lec's College. General Lee has not begun yet to teach the young men of the South how to make newspapers; but we hope he will lose no time. An Alabama paper says of the Tuscaloosa University, to which it is proposed to invite General Hardee as President:-

"If we had to make a choice now between the University at Tuscaloosa and the Penitentiary at Wetanipka, we would, so far as reputation is concerned, as soon be a convict in the latter as a 'professor' in the former." The Waynesboro Scatinal uses the following language towards one of its contemporaries:-"Was there ever such impudence as that of the low-born, up-cared Maine whelp, calling his exudation of ideas that bring from the child of bastardy on one side, and a peni-

entiacy on the other, The Georgia Republican? The puppy us asked us to exchange with him." General Lee's professorship must of course include the study of decency,—N. Y. Tribune. One of the Silly Women.

It is hinted by the New York papers that a recent very stylish wedding there of a person claiming the title of lord has made a dupe of the rich and beauti-ful young lady to whom he was united. Concurrent events almost proved this consequence. But nothing serves to teach caution. Not long ago a beautiful girl, the daughter of a rich banker in London, England, saw from the grating of the ladies' gallery in the House of Commons a pensive Mahommedan. His rich dress proclaimed him a noble. His melan-choly eyes showed that he had been deprived of his kingdom. Pity moved the heart of the young lady the pair met, loved, and were married. The noble-man took his wife to Calcutta, where she was much amazed to find herself driven to a wretched dwell ing, in which three other wives of her husband were already installed. Being a woman of some firmness and courage, she returned to England by the shi which had brought her to India. Her husband turned out to be a "Moonshee"—a teacher of lan-guages—earning sixty rupees (about \$30 gold) a month. One young woman at least has got over all silly notions about the "romance of the East" for the rest of her life.

Another Financial Irregularity. The Nashua Telegraph says that the town of Amherst, N. H., has been in a state of great excitement over the misconduct of one Fletcher, esteemed a medel young man, who has been making too free with his employer's money. Mr. H. E. Woodbury has been doing an excellent business for two years past in Amherst, but found that he could make no money. He became alarmed and consuited his friends on the subject. Finally, the report says, "it was determined to watch young Fletcher, who was a very pious member of the Congregational Church. Some bills in the money drawer were marked, and parties who were sent to borrow money of Fletcher a short time after, were lent these identical bills When charged with his crimes he stoutly denied ever taking a cent, but was obliged to confess when ever taking a cent, but was obliged to contess when shown the marked bills. He said he was unable to estimate the amount stolen, but was willing to restore \$2500. Being allowed three days to raise the money, at the end of that time he brought forward the whole amount in cash, of which \$1100 was in five dollar bills. No action has been commenced against the criminal, who has to some extent the sympathy of the community, both en account of his previou good character and the respectability of his parents.

Washburne Wants More Money. Minister Washburne has applied for more money. He cannot keep up the French Mission on the salary allowed by Congress. Therefore he must have six,000 gold for "conlingent expenses." It would be interesting to have heard the opinions of Representative Washburne on that proposition. When in Congress he had an exceedingly keen scent for appeals of this kind. He used to call them "jobs," and demand the resignation or removal of the peals of this kind. He used to call them "jobs," and demand the resignation or removal of the caltif presiming to come forward with them. But now Mr. Washburne has found out for himself where the shoe pinches. The Minister at Paris is certainly not well paid. He gets \$17,500 a year—and there are Americans who expect him to entertain them out of that sum. England pays its Minister to France \$50,000 a year, gold (£10,000), and the Government also provides a residence rent free. It allows the Secretary of the legation £1000 a year and £200 for house rent. We do not say that this an example to be followed, but perhaps the disproportion between the pay of Lord Lyons and Mr. Washburne may have made an impression on the mind of the latter functionary. It would require his the personal infinence of the whilom "Father of the Honse" to carry through his present application.—N. F. to carry through his present application .- N. F.

Secretary Boutwell has taken no action yet upon — Secretary Boutwell has taken no action yet upon the resignation of Assistant Secretary Richardson, who desires to retire from the office as soon as pos-sible. Mr. Boutwell is, however, very anxious that Judge Richardson shall remain until the 1st of Janu-ary, and it is said that the Judge will do so in defer-ence to the wishes of the Secretary.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Disaster on the Pacific Coast-The Great Boston Nose-Pulling Case -Our Commerce with Japan-Movements of United Steamers-Suicide of a Filibuster-City Hall Troubles in Balti-

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST. The San Francisco Judicial Election. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The vote cast in

the judicial election is light, and the returns from the interior so far are favorable to the Marine Disaster. The steamer Slerra Nevada, hence September

16 for San Luis, went ashore on the 17th inst... during a heavy fog, near Piedras Blancas, a few miles south of Monterre. The passengers were saved, but the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

New Ferries. The Western Pacific Railroad Company have assumed the control of the Oakland and Alameda

Rain has been falling all day, causing a gree loss of grain exposed on the line of the railre and the banks of the rivers awaiting trans.

U. S. Steamers in Japanese Waters. The flagship Delaware, with the Monocacy and Ashuelot, were at Yokohama, and the Idaho and Oneida were en route for San Francisco. The Upadilla and Maumee were on the southern stations. The Aroostook had been sold at Yokohama, and the Ashuelot and Monocaey were expseted to find purchasers in China.

The ship Falcon had been wreaked near New Chang, and is a total loss.

Mardered. The Rev. J. Williamson, late of the London Missionary Society, was murdered August 26, by Chinese robbers, near Tirentsin, while proceeding up the Grand Canal. Several outrages on foreigners are reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The steamer America brings the following commercial advices;— YOKCHAMA, Sept. 29.—Silks—Stock in port 20,000 bales, and the arrivals are free. Mainto, best, \$800; medium, \$750; inferior, \$670; Oshier, extra, \$850; best, \$670; Kashier, medium, \$630. Silkworm eggs best, \$570; Kashier, medium, \$630. Silkworm eggs—settlements, 550,000 cords.

Tea—A large business doing in the American market, principally of medium tine grades; good common is quoted at \$24; medium, \$27; good medium, \$31; fine, \$35; best quality, \$39. The ships Mary Lee, with 466,733 pounds; and Georgia Baker, with 264,223 pounds, salled from New York. The ships Cedric is full and the Photon engaged. The ships

Commercial and Financial News.

Herbert, Graham, Janet Ferguson, and Carabal are berthed for New York.

The import market was favorable. Yarns were

active and firm. Shirtings unchanged. Fancy goods and woollens were neglected.
Exchange on London, 4s. 6d. Freights to New changed. Wheat, \$1.50. Legal-tenders unchanged. Shanghal, Sept. 18.—In black teas there have been large settlements, and the advices are favorable. The report of a large available reserve is confirmed. Exports to date, 40,500,000 pounds,

In Green Teas the settlements are 462,000 packages principally for the American market. The stock on hand is 50,000 packages. Good to fine Mayane and Tienckal, 33 \(\)

to New York, £2, Ship News. Sailed since August 30—Ship Larry Eddie, for Boston, with 363,000 lbs. black tea; ship Insulare, for New York, with 404,000 lbs. black tea; ship Stanly Castle, for New York, with 588,500 lbs. green tea; ship Argonaut, for New York, with 634,100 lbs. green

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Tennessee Senatorship—The Fight Over It—The Third Day's Balloting—Johnson's Chances Clouded. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 21 .- No matter who may be the successful aspirant for Senatorial honors, it was pretty generally conceded last night that Johnson's chances have gone glimmering.

It is not likely that the result of to-day's balloting will differ very materially from that of yesterday, although Johnson may get a few more votes. It is freely asserted that he can poll six more votes than he did yesterday, but nobody can figure out the thirteen necessary to his election. In view of the fact that Etheridge can hardly secure enough votes to beat Johnson, the opposition are puzzled on whom to concentrate. Judge Henry Cooper is most talked of to-night. He is comparatively young and fresh to public life. If it were not that ex-Governor Neil S. Brown labors under Congressional disabilities, he would probably be elected. He is mild and conciliatory, and not inclined to extremes in any direction.

The Baltimore New City Hall Job. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21 .- The old Building Committee of the new City Hall refuse to resign and deliver up the books and papers, office, etc., to the new committee, on the ground of the new ordinance being illegal because not passed over the Mayor's veto by a constitutional threefourths' majority of the whole branch. In the meantime, work on the hall stops to await the

FROM NEW ENGLAND. The Anniversary of a Great Riot.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Boston, Oct. 21 .- To-day is the thirty-fourth

anniversary of the great riot in which William Lloyd Garrison was seized and a rope put around his neck by a mob for the utterance of abolition sentiments. Low Prices.

The Brighton and Cambridge yards are rowded to excess with cattle, hogs, and sheep, and prices are as low as they were before the flood.

Curtis, a director of one of our insurance companies, was released from jail this morning, having served two months' sentence for pulling the nose of Churchill, a lawyer. The Congressional Committee on Commerce,

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. PORTLAND, Oct. 21 .- The special Congressional committee on American commerce arrived here last night and commenced a session at the Custom House this morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sulcide of a Seaman of the Cuba.

Washington, Oct. 21 .- Information has been received from Wilmington, N. C., that on Tuesday night one of the seamen of the steamer Cuba sprang from the fourth-story window of the Seamen's Home, where the crew of that vessel were stopping, and after lingering two hours died, his skull having been fractured by the fall. Around his deathbed stood many of his comrades, including Captain Higgins.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, 1 Thursday, Oct. 21, 1869. 1 Money is in fair supply on the street, but it is scarce enough at the banks, where circumspection scens to be the rule of action. An impression is abroad that a grain panic is imminent in Chicago, and a heavy fall in prices, which is probable, may force holders to realize on their hoards to save themselves from ruinous losses. If this should occur, it will create a heavy demand upon our banks for money to forward shipments; and for this movement the banks appear to be fortifying themselves, by limiting their operations to call loans, and thus keeping their means well in hand for all emergencies. scarce enough at the banks, where circumspection

gencies.

Call loans continue at 6 per cent, on Governments,

Call loans continue at 6 per cent, on Governments, and at San per cent, on mixed securities. Discounts are heavy, and rates rule irregular, though first-class mercantile bills are in good demand on the street at sa 10 per cent, discount. Gold is a little more active than usual, and the market is firmer. Sales opened at 180% and advanced to 130% before noon, an advance of % since

the close yesterday.

Government bonds are dull and heavy. Whelen Bros, quote 1881s at 119%; 62s at 120; 65s at 119%; The Stock market to-day was less active than yesterday, but there is an improvement in prices. Sales of State sixes, first series, were effected at 104, and of City sixes, new, at 100½. 97 was bid for the old certificates.

ertificates.
In Railroad shares there was a less active movement, but yesterday's quotations were well sus-tained. Reading Railroad opened at 48-56, and closed at 48-44@48\c/c; Pennsylvania Railroad was without improvement, selling at 56-\c/c\cho_1/c, no change; Le-high Valley R. R. sold to a limited extent at 52\choose and

Catawissa Raiiroad at 141 for common stock. 70 was offered for Norristown; for Minehill, 52%; and for Philadelphia and Erie, 28%.

Miscellaneous shares were exceedingly quiet. There were no sales and very few blds. 34% was offered for Lehigh Navigation. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third MRSSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U.S &S of 1881,119%@128: 40 1862, 120211014; do. 1864, 1194@1195; do. 1865, 1193@119%; do. 1865, new, 1174@118; do. 1865, 108. 1184. 118; do. 1865, 1193@119%; do. 1865, new, 1174@118; do. 1865, 108. 1186. 118; do. 1865, 108. 1184. 118; do. 1865, 108. 1184. 118

steady.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1193/@120; 5-20s of 1862, 120@1203; do., 1865, 1193/@1193/; do., 1865, 1193/@1193/; do., 1865, 1173/@118; do. do., 1867, 1173/@118; do. do., 1867, 1173/@118; do., do., 1868, 1173/@118; 10-40s, 108@1083/; 6s, 1073/@1073/; Gold, 1803/.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:— Gold quotations as follows:—
10:00 A. M. 130½ | 10:30 A. M. 130½ | 10:30 A. M. 130½ | 10:30 C. M. 130½ | 10:40 M. 130½ | 10:40 M. 130½ | 10:45 M. 130½ | 10:45

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 21 .- The Flour market continues steady, but there is very little demand except from the home consumers, who purchase to a fair extent. The sales foot up 2000 barrels, including superfine at \$5-25@5-75; extras at \$6@6-25; Northwestern extra family at \$6.44@7; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.25@ 6.75; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at \$6.14@7, and fancy brands at \$7.50@8.50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6 % barrel.

The demand for Wheat is less active, but we continue yesterday's quotations. Sales of 3500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at \$1.41@1.45. Rye is steady, and 500 bushels Western sold at \$1.40.145. Rye is steady, and 500 bushels Western sold at \$1.10. Corn— The demand has somewhat failen off, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 10,000 bushels Western yellow at \$1.05@1.07; 5000 bushels Southern white on secret terms, and 2000 bushels Western yellow erms, and 2000 bushels Western mixed at \$1@1.02 Oats are less active; 3500 bushels Western sold at

56:657c.
In Malt no further sales were reported. 4000 bushels new Barley sold at \$1.25:61.28.
Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quereitron at \$37 % ton.
Cloverseed ranges from \$7.25 to \$7.75 % 64 lbs.
Timothy is dull at \$4. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.55. Whisky is selling at \$1 21@1 24 for wood and iron-

—The Pope is about to have a bronze equestrian figure of the Emperor Constantine erected at Rome. The old Roman will hold in his hand simply a letter, significant of the one by which he bequeathed the Pontifical territory to St. Peter's successors.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Arrived, ship Enoch Train, from New York; ships George Gilroy and Swordfish, from Liverpool; ship River Nitz, from New Castle, Eng.; ships Lizzie and Rosy Light, from New Castle, U.S.; ship Orown, from Bidney; ship Ann, from Batavia; ship Wave Queen, from Bankok. Cleared, ship Sea Dog, for Liverpool, with 9800 sacks of wheat.

Sailed, ship Lady Hulse, for Liverpool. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA OCTOBER 21.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque Queen Victoria, Landers, Dublin, L. Westergaard

Sebr Amanda Flanagan, Collins, Savannali, S. Lathbury &

Schr Glengarry, for Charleston, was cleared yesterday by S. Latibbury & Co.—not as before,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Her, 13 hours from Baltimere, with mass to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimere, with mass to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Charles E. Page, Doughts, 10 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Anajas, Symmes, from Wilmington, Del., for Rio Janeiro, at Para previous to 7th inst.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Charleston vasterday. ton yesterday.
Steamship Brunette, Freeman, hence, at New York yes-Barque Sarah Payson, from Ardressan for Philadelphia,
was spoken 16th inst., no lat., etc.
Barque Robert Porter, Eaton, hence for Alaska, before
reported at Rio Janeiro, proceeded 21st ult., having repaired. Brig Home, Phillips, hence, at Barbados 1st inst. Brig Haidee, McDonald, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 2d Brig Haidee, McDonald, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 2d instant.

Schr Eliza Pike, hence, at Port Spain 7th inst.
Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, hence, at Barbados 26th ult., and sailed 4th inst. for St. Thomas.
Schr Onward, Bunker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Fall River 18th inst.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 18th inst.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 18th inst.
Schr George Law, York, hence, at Stonington 18th inst.
Schrs J. Ponder, Hudson, and S. L. Simmons, Gandy, hence, at Boston 18th inst.
Schra Young Teazer, Bowman, and Cohasses, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 19th inst.
Schr K. W. Huddell, hence for Norwich, at New London 18th inst. isth inst.
Sebre Wm. S. Doughten, Tatem, and Saratoga, Weeks,
hence, at Providence 19th inst.
Schr S. R. Wing, Endicott, hence, at Washington, D.C., 19th inst.
Schr Mary E. Long, Hardy, for Philadelphia, remained
St. Mary P. Ga., Lith inst.